

## SPEECHES OF GEN. GRANT.

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We reprint below a collection of the most significant speeches of our next President. They are reprinted from the well-known Chicago and

something better than well-rounded phrases and sounding rhetoric, for they have the two chief elements of eloquence, simplicity and directness. Our readers can do no better thing, in these closing hours of the canvass, than compare the pithy utterances of a man who has no other object in speaking than to express an honest meaning in the most unmistakable language, with the polished periods of those whose oratory is only a disguise for dangerous principles, and an excuse for a discreditable record.

TERSE SPEECH AT GALENA.

"I don't know anything about making speeches; that is not in my line; but we are forming a company in Galena, and mean to do what we can for putting down the Rebellion. If any of you feel like enlisting, I will give you all the information and help I can."—[Grant at a war meeting, Galena, Ill., April 17, 1861.]

**SPEECHES IN THE FIELD.**

"General, we are surrounded!"

"Well, if that is so, we must cut our way out as we cut our way in," was the cool reply.—[Grant and Staff Officers at Belmont.]

"We have whipped them once, and I think we can do it

[illegible]

the peculiarities of each known  
tome says of Charles V that the r

Polk, the rebel commander, at Columbus, Ky., in 1861-2 and Gen. Grant met under a flag of truce. After business was concluded, an interchange of social courtesies

took place. Polk offered a toast to "the memory of George Washington," he paused; then, as the glasses were raised, continued—"the first rebel." There was a laugh on the part of the Union officers. Shortly after flags were again exchanged, and this time it was Grant who offered a toast. It was: "equal rights for all;" General paused, glasses were raised, and he added: "white and black." The rebels were beaten, and good humoredly acknowledged the fact.

"What preparations have you made to secure your-  
self?"

"But it is possible," added Buell; "and a prudent General always provides for contingencies."

"They will hold more than we shall retreat with. We shall whip them yet," was Grant's characteristic reply.

"Soldiers, I thank you! That is all I can say. You have done a good day's work to-day, but you must do a better one to-morrow."—(Grant after Brunsburg, Miss., May 1, 1863.)

"Certainly, use the negroes, and everything within

"Promptly, at the hour designated, all will start at the quick time, with bayonets fixed, and march immediately upon the enemy, without firing a gun until the order works are carried."—[Order of assault, Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.]

During the discussion of the plans before Vicksburg for the taking of that position in April, 1863, Gen. Sherman

"It is expected that all commanders will especially exercise these principles in carrying out the policy of the administration."

"You may rely on my carrying out any policy ordered by proper authority to the best of my ability,"—[Grant to Halleck, April, 1865.

A Rebel woman living in the outskirts, who had remained in her battered tenement, asked Gen. Grant one

"The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect

"This is a wonderfully fine appearing army; but it has seemed to me it never fought its battles through."—[Gen. Grant's criticism on the Army of the Potomac.

"I have noticed that these Rebels fight desperately at first; yet when we hang on a day or two, we whip them awfully."—[Grant at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

"I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer."—[Grant's dispatch from the Wilderness, May, 1864.

"Gentlemen, I cannot consider your recommendation ;

\* \* A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force."—[Grant to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Aug. 16, 1864.]

"Concentrate all your available force; and if it is found that the enemy has moved North of the Potomac in large force, push North, follow him, attack him, wherever he can be found. Follow him, if driven South of the Potomac, as long as it is safe to do so."—(Grant to Sheridan, 1864.)

"In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, stock, wanted for the use of your command; such things cannot be consumed, destroy, and the object is to drive the enemy

South, and to do this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes" — [Grant to Sheridan, 1864.

In regard to the same campaign, Grant said that the Valley should be so cleared that, "Crows flying over it would, for the season, have to carry their own rations."

"Rebel armies now are the only strategic points to see

"I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning push around the enemy, if you can, and get on to his right rear. The movements of the enemy's cavalry may, of course, modify your action. We will act all together as one army here until it is seen what can be done with the enemy."—(Grant to Sheridan in pursuit of

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.  
FIRST LETTER TO LEE.

April 7, 1865.

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel

that it is so, and regard it as my duty to snuff from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the "Army of Northern Virginia." U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Gen. R. E. LEE.

SECOND LETTER.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine

of same day, asking condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say, that, peace being my greatest desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely

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